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Cheadle
Rural District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer
of
Health.



1946.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Cheadle Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year ending 31st December, 1946.

The Minister of Health has directed that the report should be prepared on the lines of that for the year 1945 so that it is again somewhat curtailed, and though there is a certain amount of reiteration it deals chiefly with matters that are essential to the good health and well-being of the community.

The health of infants and young children of school age is well maintained, a circumstance which would appear to be due chiefly to the extra allowance of essential foods granted to this section of the population. Weariness and irritability which made their appearance amongst many adults last year are still in evidence and it is regrettable to note that there has been an increase in the number of persons notified to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Many factors predispose to this disease, not the least being the shortage of fatty foods and the unhealthy and overcrowded conditions in which many of the people live. The housing problem is being gradually solved but progress is slow and is likely to remain so until both labour and materials are in greater supply. Many houses are being erected by the Local Authority and it is gratifying to note that they are now giving consideration to the erection of smaller houses which may solve the problem for the "Young Married Couple" and the "Aged Persons." Many of the latter live in most insanitary conditions while the former having to share rooms, often in overcrowded conditions, quickly lose the incentive which alone enables them to lead a clean, healthy and happy life.

Vital statistics may generally be regarded as satisfactory though there is a marked increase in the Infantile Mortality Rate which in the preceding year has reached a new low level. The birth rate has increased, while the death rate has fallen, particularly that due to cancer.

Plans for improving the water supplies too are progressing, though slowly, and it is the settled policy of the Local Authority to provide a wholesome piped water supply to the whole of their district.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. WILSON.

*Council Offices,
CHEADLE,
Stoke-on-Trent.*

August, 1947.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	60,291
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, Mid. 1945.	31,420
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1946) according to Rate Books	8,308
Rateable Value	£102,464
Sum represented by a penny rate	£400

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR :

Live Births—Legitimate : Total 565, Male 280, Female 285.

Live Births—Illegitimate : Total 44, Male 20, Female 24.

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 19.3.

Still Births—Legitimate : Total 10, Male 6, Female, 4.

Still Births—Illegitimate : Total 0, Male 0, Female 0.

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 16.3.

Deaths—Total 322, Male 168, Female 154.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, 10.3.

Deaths from puerperal causes—From puerperal sepsis, 0

Other puerperal causes—Total 1.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births 31

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 28

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 68

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 46

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 1

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 3

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

DAVID McGRUTHER WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

M.O.H., Cheadle Rural District.

M.O., School Clinic and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

S.M.I., Cheadle South.

JOHN WILLIAM BURTON, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.,

Engineer and Surveyor.

ARCHIBALD PERCY KEEY, M.S.I.A.,

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector.

EWART ALAN BAGGULEY, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.

KATHLEEN M. BEDSON, Clerk, Health Department.

HAROLD POINTON, Architectural Assistant.

PHILIP G. M. COLLINS, Engineering Assistant.

HAROLD GLEAVE, Draughtsman.

GEORGE E. BENNETT, Clerk.

FRANK M. ROSE, Junior Assistant.

PHYLLIS I. KINDER, Shorthand Typist.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES CARRIED ON IN THE AREA.

The Social conditions of the area have changed but little of late years and practically the whole of the district may be included in the term "working class."

The chief industries are brass and copper works at Froghall and at Oakamoor, Coal mining at Cheadle and Dilhorne, Paper Mills at Cheddleton, Colour Works at Cresswell and Consall, Textiles at Cheadle and Tean, Dairying at Fole, Limestone Quarrying at Caudon and at Hollington, and around Cheadle a considerable number of men are employed at sandstone and gravel quarrying. The Local Authority continues to do all in its power to encourage the establishment of new industries in its area.

The following are average numbers employed in the various industries :—

Thomas Bolton and Sons, Oakamoor and Froghall	...	...	...	2325
Foxfield Colliery, Dilhorne	...	...	...	560
Open Cast Coal Excavating, Cheadle	...	...	...	90
Silk Mill, Cheadle	...	...	...	320
Tean Mill, Tean	...	...	...	419
Paper Mill, Cheddleton	...	...	...	706
Cheadle Textiles, Cheadle	...	...	...	124
Caudon Lowe Quarries	...	...	...	154
Blythe Colour Works, Cresswell	...	...	...	225
Co-operative Wholesale Milk Dairy, Fole	...	...	...	230
Bank Yarns Company, Cheadle	...	...	...	23
New Haden Brick Works, Cheadle	...	...	...	32

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :

There are 130 Factories, 61 Mechanical and 69 Non-mechanical on the register. The Workshops are comprised mainly of boot and shoe repairers, bakers and confectioners, milliners, joiners, tailors, wheelwrights, plumbers and decorators, and motor car and cycle agents and repairers.

WATER SUPPLIES :

The greater part of the district is adequately supplied with good and wholesome water from water undertakings owned by the local Authority.

Tean, Hollington and Boundary are supplied from springs at Teanford and throughout the year these have yielded an abundant supply.

The wells at Wallmyres have also yielded an abundant supply of good and wholesome water to Werrington, Wetley Rocks, and Cheddleton areas.

Cauldon, Waterhouses and Calton have been adequately supplied from deep wells in the Cauldon area from which the water is pumped to a Reservoir at Cauldon Lowe.

Alton is fairly adequately supplied from springs at Ramsor but in view of the probability of a new sewage disposal works being constructed for this village and consequent conversion of many pail and privy closets to a water carriage system it is likely that this source of water supply will have to be augmented. This supply could probably be increased at its present source.

At Whiston where water is supplied from springs in that neighbourhood the amount of water has proved to be adequate throughout the year. At Ipstones and Foxt Villages the supply of drinking water has not been entirely satisfactory throughout the year and minute traces of lead can occasionally still be detected in the water. As various attempts to eliminate this undesirable metallic impurity have not been entirely successful the possibility of supplying these villages from a different source should be explored.

Kingsley is adequately supplied with good and wholesome water from springs at Shirley Hollow augmented by water from the Whiston and Wallmyres springs. That part of the district adjoining Stoke-on-Trent is supplied with water by the Water Board of that City. The supply has been adequate and wholesome throughout the year.

Cheadle town is supplied with water from a deep well owned by the Cheadle Waterworks Company. The water is of excellent quality but is rather "hard" and consequently more soap is required for the satisfactory washing of clothes, etc., than is permitted at the present time.

In the few remaining villages in the district the supply of water cannot be considered satisfactory. At Oakamoor where there is an abundance of water the method of supplying it from pumps and standpipes is a cause of continuous complaints from that village. A scheme to have a piped supply to this village is being prepared by the Surveyor to the Local Authority.

Dilhorne is supplied from a spring in that neighbourhood. The water is piped to the village and distributed through mains to various standpipes and direct to some of the houses, but frequent complaints are received of a shortage of water probably due to corrosion of the mains which have been in use for many years. Here too a new source of supply is having the consideration of the local authority.

The hamlet of Waterfall is still dependent on a "village pump" for its water supply and this is not adequate nor entirely wholesome, while Swinscoe is still chiefly supplied from a roadside well which is subject to gross pollution. At Cotton, too, the water supply has been entirely inadequate throughout the year. A new water scheme for supplying this area from an existing water undertaking has been prepared by the Surveyor to the Local Authority.

PIPED WATER SUPPLY—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

PARISH	No. of Houses using piped supply.	No. of Houses in each Parish.	Details of Supplies	NOTES
ALTON	336	408	R.D.C. Supply (Spring at Ramsor)	Nearly all houses connected.
BLORE	0	40	—	Very scattered rural parish.
CAVERSWALL	1,401	1,460	Part Potteries W.B. ,, R D.C. Supply (Wallmyres).	Only very few S.Ps.
CHEADLE	1,981	2,032	Cheadle Waterworks Co.	Very few standpipes.
CHECKLEY	496	674	R.D.C. Supply (Spring at Tenford)	Some S.Ps.
CHEDDLETON	622	835	R.D.C. Supply—Wallmyres borehole and well.	
CONSALL	16	54	Estate supply to standpipe	One standpipe in village.
COTTON	26	99	R.D.C. Supply at Cauldon Lowe.	Proposed to extend supply to main village.
DILHORNE	7 90	162	R.D.C. Supply—Tean. Estate Supply.	Mostly to S.Ps. (6). Scheme prepared.
DRAYCOTT	196	210	Potteries W.B.	No S.Ps.
FARLEY	16	65	Some from Alton supply and a few from Estate supply.	
FORSBROOK	695	715	Potteries W.B.	No S.Ps.
IPSTONES	294	442	R.D.C. Supply. Upland Surface Water.	New Scheme proposed.
KINGSLEY	558	639	R.D.C. Supply. Springs in Shirley Hollow and some from Wallmyres.	
OAKAMoor	200	250	Estate Supply. Numerous scattered springs, not above suspicion.	Mostly S.Ps. Scheme proposed, extension of main.
WATERHOUSES	174	283	R.D.C. Supply—Cauldon Lowe.	Extension proposed to Waterfall
TOTAL ...	7,108	8,368		

NOTE.—These figures include shops with dwelling Houses attached.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Ipsstones and Foxl	Werrington	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tean
Total Solids dried at 212 deg.	12	17.0	12.0	11	9.5	9.50	20.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	0.0008	Nil	0.005	0.0004	0.0048	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	Nil	0.60	Nil	0.10	Nil	0.05	0.50
Chlorine ...	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	2	1.3	1.7
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	0.0131	0.001	Nil	0.002	0.004	0.004	Nil
Appearance	Extremely Minute Trace Susp. Matter.	Clear	Clear	Minute Trace Suspended Matter	Trace Suspended Matter	Clear	Clear
Injurious metallic contamination	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
p.H. Value	7.05	6.6	6.64	6.2	5.9	6.3	7.28

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT, 1946.

Count : —	Ipsstones and Foxl	Werrington	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tean
On nutrient agar after 48 hours Incubation at 37 deg. C. ...	9 colonies per ml.	3 colonies per ml.	5 colonies per ml.	4 colonies per ml.	5 colonies per ml.	4 colonies per ml.	7 colonies per ml.
On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20 deg. C. ...	176 do.	6 do.	14 do.	57 do.	9 do.	7 do.	80 do.
Coli airogenes content presumptive Coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. C. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Micro Organisms present.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYOR'S REPORT—1946.

Cheddleton Water Supply. The amount of water pumped from 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946, was 101,578,200 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 278,296 gallons.

Tean Water Supply. The amount of water supplied to the general public from this station from 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946, was 13,091,000 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 35,865 gallons.

Hollington Water (Hollington Supply). The amount of water supplied to the public from this station from 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946, was 15,607,700 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 42,760 gallons.

Cauldon Low Water Supply. The amount of water supplied to the public from this station from 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946, was 8,781,600 gallons which gives a daily consumption of 24,059 gallons.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS.

Caverswall Wood. For some time past numerous complaints have been received from the residents of properties situated at Caverswall Wood, regarding the unsatisfactory water supply. These properties obtained their water from shallow wells which were subject to pollution.

These properties are now served from the Cheddleton Water Scheme, by the laying of 1,160 lineal yards of 4" diameter cast iron pipes and 507 lineal yards of 3" diameter pipe.

The service pipes to the individual properties are now being connected to the new main.

Park Hall, Weston Coyney. 100 lineal yards of 3" diameter water main has been laid along an Estate Street to provide for the houses now in course of construction.

Tean Council Housing Site. 273 lineal yards of 3" diameter water main has been laid on this site to provide for the 38 houses now being erected.

HOUSING.

The number of houses erected during the year :—

37 Houses by Private Enterprise.

14 Houses by the Cheadle Rural District Council.

The Council have acquired numerous housing sites in various parts of the district in connection with their Post War Housing Programme. The names of the sites and the acreage, together with the number of houses the site will accommodate are indicated as follows :—

<i>Name of Site.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>
Black Lane, Cheadle	18.5	116
Teau, Hollington Road	4.2	38
Teau, Vicarage Road	0.82	10
Depot Yard	0.25	2
Kingsley Holt	3.25	38
Blythe Bridge	5.03	54
Wetley Rocks	1.67	14
Werrington	7.8	52
Ipstones	2.16	18
Cheddleton	12.19	116
Alton	1.31	12

Up to the end of this year the Council have in progress the following works in connection with their Housing Schemes.

<i>Name of Site.</i>	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	
Black Lane, Cheadle	68	and Streetworks and Sewers
Teau, Hollington Road	38	do.
Kingsley Holt	38	do.
Wetley Rocks	14	do.
Alton	12	do.
Council's Depot	2	—

SEWERAGE EXTENSIONS.

Town End, Cheadle. 277 lineal yards of 6" diameter glazed stoneware sewer together with manholes have been laid from a point below the junction of Dilhorne Road with the Cheadle-Forsbrook Road, to the summit of Town End, Cheadle.

This sewer provides for the drainage of the existing properties and properties under construction on land opposite between Rose Hill, and Hanger Hill, Cheadle.

Extension to Sewer, The Depot, Cheadle. 193 yards of 6" diameter stoneware sewer has been laid from the foul sewer receiving drainage from two new houses erected at the Council's Depot and also to receive drainage from the new office at the Depot.

The sewer will provide for a further four houses when required.

Extension of Sewer, School Green, Ipstones. 80 lineal yards of 6" diameter stoneware sewer has been laid at the rear of Back Lane, Ipstones. This sewer was laid to abate a nuisance from a property fronting Back Lane, which discharged into the adjoining field. This sewer will also take the drainage from the Methodist Chapel and provide for the development of frontage land on to Back Lane.

Relief Sewer—Ash Bank. 136 lineal yards of 12" diameter stoneware pipe has been laid in the main road from a point below the entrance to Ash Hall, terminating at a point opposite Bridle Path. During torrential rains the existing 9" diameter sewer, which is laid at a very flat gradient, was subject to surcharging, resulting in sewage backing up the house drains and overflowing at the gullies and inspection chambers.

The laying of the relief sewer has abated this nuisance.

Subsidiary Sewer—Wetley Rocks. 130 lineal yards of 6" stoneware sewer and 9 lineal yards of 9" sewer has been laid at Wetley Rocks for the purpose of receiving drainage from properties fronting on to the main road. The sewer has been connected to the main comprehensive Cheddleton Sewage Scheme and will replace the old defective sewer which discharged into the septic tank on land situated at Mill Head Farm, Wetley Rocks. The house drains to the properties concerned have practically all been connected to the sewer, and when all these have been completed it will obviate the use of a septic tank at Mill Head Farm.

DETAILS SUBMITTED BY YOUR SANITARY INSPECTORS.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

During the year, owing to the increased difficulty in obtaining building materials and to the fact that licences are required for the carrying out of any work costing more than £10, the work of repair and maintenance of property has been considerably slowed down. Notices have been under the Public Health Acts rather than under the Housing Acts and only the barely necessary work asked for.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

The survey of the district as laid down in the Hobhouse Report is continuing though of necessity at a slow rate and only 262 houses have this year been surveyed and classified. This makes a total of 589 houses surveyed and classified since the report was published and the Local Authority were asked to make the survey.

As implied last year the routine sanitary administration is not reduced from year to year, rather has it been extended and the need for following up applications for building licences, where it is applicable to the sanitary inspectors work has become apparent. These and other duties of administration give little time to concentrate on the survey and only an occasional odd day or so are found to be available for this.

OVERCROWDING.

During the year eight Council Houses have been built at Hammersley Hayes. These are occupied by eight families who were living in overcrowded conditions. They house sixty persons.

Continuing after a break during the war years this helps to alleviate the many families living in this district under such conditions. Although there were, in 1936, 246 overcrowded houses, the position today is not likely to be any better, in fact there are considered, owing to lack of building from 1939 to 1946, to be more cases which fall short of the statutory definition of overcrowding.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 290 visits to properties dealing with the ravages of rats and mice have been made by your Sanitary Inspectors. A full-time operative is now working for the Council and he now deals with all complaints received as well as infestations occurring on the Council's various works. At the request and in conjunction with the Ministry of Food all sewers in the district are treated for the presence of rats.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action, or indeed no special observation has been given to this work during the year although as the fuel used is not of the quality it used to be, more care should be exercised in spread firing, where this is not done mechanically.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Local Authority has this year taken over the scavenging of Forsbrook and Dilhorne parishes also Consall village.

Of the parishes that are scavenged at all, there only remain the Parishes of Ipstones, Cotton and Waterhouses not attended to by the Council. These are dealt with by Contracting Scavengers. The parishes not yet scavenged are part of Consall and Blore-with-Swinscoe.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Whenever possible conversions to Water Carriage System are effected. Failing that, where the premises are accessible, pail closets are asked for in lieu of privies.

The Scheme under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 whereby the Council are authorised to make a grant towards the cost of conversions at buildings where a sewer and water supply are available was resumed late in the year after being placed in obedience since 1942.

SHOPS ACTS, 1934.

The duties of the Council in relation to Shops are largely those contained in Section 10 and relate to the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences. Most of the shops in this area, except several at Cheadle and the Co-operative Stores are "Family concerns" and the shop is part of a dwelling and under such circumstances such conveniences are attached to the dwelling.

WATER SAMPLING.

During the year samples of water were taken from various Council Sources and other water supplies were kept constantly under observation.

RIVERS POLLUTION PREVENTION ACTS.

A close watch is maintained on all water courses to see if any pollution occurs from oil, sewerage or from any other source. The River Churnet is still a black spot owing to pollution from outside the district, although factories situated on the river bank within this district do not lessen the problem.

Visits to one of these factories resulted in checking the commencement of pollution from a new source.

The River Blythe had, during the war years been a source of trouble from an overloaded sewerage filter without the district, but improvements have now been effected at these works and the river is clear again.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

A table is given elsewhere of the meat inspections carried out each week at the slaughterhouse at Cheddleton where animals are slaughtered entirely for the use of the Cheddleton Mental Hospital.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER—1936.

Visits to farms and dairies under the above Order continue to be carried out both with the co-operation of the County Council where designated farm milks are concerned and the Staffordshire War Agricultural Executive Committee with some of the new or renewed applications for registrations to produce milk for sale.

The standard of cleanliness in milks is generally rising but, I find that there are still some farmers who cannot yet constantly produce clean milk, even when they have a good water supply.

Where a bad report is given by the County Bacteriologist in relation to a sample of milk, the farmer concerned is visited and advice given. The trouble is usually found to be due to lack of complete cleansing and sterilization of the dairy utensils, warm water being thought to be sufficient for the purpose.

Registration of Cowsheds and Dairies.

Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors of Milk	...	...	1,027
Cowkeepers who carry on Wholesale Trade	...	...	834
Cowkeepers who carry on Retail Trade	...	...	188
Number of Accredited Producers	...	...	323
Number of Tuberculin Tested Herds	...	...	9
Retail Roundsmen only	...	...	8
New Registrations during the year	...	...	12
Factory Dairy: Processes carried on—pasteurising, sterilizing, condensed milk, canning, bottling and brine cooling	...	...	1
Number of Inspections—Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	324
Number of Informal Notices	...	...	18
Cowsheds and Dairies Cleansed	...	...	30
Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	...	8

New concrete standings and channels	...	...	...	12
New Cowsheds and Dairies erected	...	...	...	4
Extensions to cowsheds	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds entirely reconstructed internally	...	...	...	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of cases	...	...	...	...	50
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	73
Disinfections carried out	...	...	...	...	50

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	161
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	36
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	18

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	25
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	8

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Only one slaughterhouse is in operation in this district and is used solely for the slaughter of animals for the Mental Hospital at Cheddleton.

Number of Premises in use	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	61

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

These consist of Bone Calciner, Knackers Yard and Gutscraper.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	99
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	6

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Petrol Licences issued	...	...	...	...	68
Carbide Licences issued	...	...	...	...	1

SHOPS ACTS.

Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	259
Number of Notices	...	...	...	...	2

SCAVENGING.

Number of Inspections, including survey	1,122
Number of Notices	170

RODENT CONTROL.

Number of Visits	290
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*TABULAR STATEMENT OF MEAT INSPECTIONS
CARRIED OUT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE OPERATED
FOR CHEDDLETON MENTAL HOSPITAL.*

	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Bulls	Heifers
Number Killed	90	22	11	9	3	2
Number Inspected	90	22	11	9	3	2
All diseases except Tuberculosis						
Whole Carcases condemned ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of Number killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	21.11%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole Carcases condemned ..	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	53.33%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

Affected with disease or conditions other than Tuberculosis.

- 3 Bovine Lungs and 5 Bovine Livers affected with Abscesses.
- 5 Bovine Livers affected with Distoma.
- 2 Bovine Livers affected with Angioma.
- 2 Beast Kidneys affected with Nephritis.
- 1 Beast Heart affected with Pericarditis.
- 1 Beast Lung affected with Pneumonia.
- 2 Carcases and all organs affected with Dropsy and Emaciation.

Affected with Tuberculosis.

- 2 Whole Carcases and all organs.
- 60 lbs. of Rib and Neck Beef.
- 86 lbs. of Rib and Flank Beef.
- 48 Beast Lungs.
- 14 Beasts Heads.
- 6 Beast Livers.

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CONDEMNED.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 50 lbs. of Dried Fruit. | 20 tins of assorted Foodstuffs. |
| 12 lbs. of Mincemeat. | 6 lb. tins of Corned Beef. |
| 1½ cwts. of Sugar. | 1 tin of Nestles Milk. |
| 263 lbs. of Cooking Fat. | 1 tin of Raspberry Jam. |

50 lbs. of Bacon and Ham.	1 tin of Apple and Raspberry Jam.
645 lbs. of Flour.	6 lb. Tinned Tongue.
64 lbs. of Tea.	3 tins of Soup.
119 lbs. of Cheese.	2 tins of Beans.
1½ lbs. of Butter.	4 tins of Mackerel.
1 leg of Mutton.	3 tins of Pilchards.
20 packets of Kellogs	
Wheat Flakes.	2 tins of Sardines.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1946.

Description of Visits.	Inspections and observations made.	Notices Served		Notices Complied with
		Statutory	Informal	
To Cowsheds and Dairies ...	324		18	18
Scavenging ...	1,122		170	170
Bakehouses ...	25		8	8
Shops Acts ...	259		2	2
Water Supplies ...	22			
Infectious Diseases ...	73			
Slaughterhouses ...	61			
Offensive Trades ...	99		6	6
Factories and Workshops ...	36		18	18
Petroleum Acts ...	—			
Schools ...	5			
Housing Acts (Survey) ...	399	2		
Rat Infestation ...	290			
Complaints and Nuisances ...	1,674	25	157	75
Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts ...	99			
Fencing of Pit Shafts ...	13			
Overcrowding ...	5			
Inspection of Meat and other Foods ...	121			
Connections to Sewer ...	22			
	4,649	27	379	297

SCHOOLS—CHEADLE DISTRICT, 1946.

There are 33 Elementary Schools in the Cheadle Rural District. All of them have open environment and are adequately—some perhaps too adequately—ventilated, and with few exceptions are reasonably lighted by day. In some, artificial lighting, when used at all, is by oil lamps and cannot be considered satisfactory. Heating is one of the chief difficulties particularly in some of the older schools where recourse is still had to open fires or stoves with consequent far too great variation in the warmth of classrooms.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Cleanliness of schools is, on the whole, reasonably maintained though there is a crying need for redecoration in many of them, and in those with soft and often muddy playgrounds, much difficulty is experienced in reaching the desired standard of cleanliness, particularly as this is felt in these days of severe soap rationing which may also account for the general lack of personal ablutions before meals. 3206 children attended the Elementary Schools and of these 3,000, 93% had milk at school and 968 equal 32% had school dinners. The percentage having meals is much less than that for milk, owing to the fact that at only 12 of the schools were dinners provided—(it is intended that this number should be greatly augmented during 1947). At three of the schools the meals are cooked locally—the others are supplied from “British Restaurants” in the neighbouring city though it is intended that that function shall be taken over by a Canteen in the Cellarhead area. There can be no doubt that the provision of Milk and Meals at school is a great boon to the children. From personal observation I have no hesitation in stating that there is an obvious improvement in both the mental and physical condition of the children, and this view is endorsed by both teachers and parents. Only 14 Forms E.D. 211 were handed to headteachers in connection with school “leavers.” Medical inspection of the school children revealed only one uncommon ailment affecting them, viz., a type of digestive derangement which was prevalent during the early spring, summer and autumn months. The symptoms were of the dysenteric type with colic, diarrhoea and vomiting, lasting anything from 24 hours to one week on the average. Numerous specimens from affected individuals were submitted for bacteriological examinations but the results of this were not informative. Infectious diseases were not unusually prevalent though measles and whooping cough outbreaks towards the end of the year appeared likely to become widespread. A large number of children were reported to be suffering from influenza during the early months of the year but investigation proved that most of these children were suffering from severe “Colds,” and though convalescence was noticeably prolonged there did not appear to be any severe complications.

The following are the numbers of children reported by headteachers to be suffering from various ailments :—

Influenza, 511, Chickenpox, 116, Whooping Cough, 65, Measles, 53, German Measles, 44. Mumps, 44, Scabies, 16, Scarlet Fever, 19, Impetigo, 6, Gastritis, 3, Diphtheria, 1. (The one case of Diphtheria reported had been immunised and gave negative swab results).

SCABIES. The number of school children reported to be suffering from scabies was 16 and a further 8 cases were treated at the Cheadle School Clinic. Treatment with benzyl benzoate emulsion was given with very satisfactory results, the skin being cleared of the

infestation with 2—3 applications at weekly intervals. Scabies is now much less prevalent in this area.

CLEANLINESS. Even in these hard times the school children in this area are kept reasonably clean, only in a few—and these run in families—are the usual “tide marks” to be found, while clothing though frequently of poor quality and condition, is kept remarkably clean. A few children were found to be suffering from verminous heads but this is a very rare affection and quickly responded to treatment with D.D.T. emulsion.

MILK IN SCHOOLS. With one exception all the schools in the district are now supplied with free milk. The vast majority of the children take advantage of this, the few who don't either dislike milk or being children of farmers have a plentiful supply at home.

SCHOOL MEALS. At only 12 schools are school meals provided. At 3 of these the meals are cooked on or near the school premises ; at the others the school dinners are delivered in hot “containers.” The percentage number of children taking advantage of this facility is remarkably small but, no doubt, will increase when school dinners are “free” in all the schools. The meals provided are substantial and fairly wholesome though there is not great variety—no doubt due to present day restrictions—and canteen arrangements could be improved upon as in most of the school at present having mid-day meals, classrooms have to be used as dining halls. No doubt this will be remedied when times permit.

NURSERY SCHOOLS. None of this type of school has yet been provided in the Cheadle area.

DIPHTHERIA—IMMUNISATION.

(a) No. of injections given, 2. (b) Material used—A.P.T.

Area.	No. of consents.	No. immunised.	No. of entrants who have received reinforcement doses.
Cheadle Rural District	10	10	478

Progress in the immunisation of Infants against diphtheria is still slow though there was a slight increase in the percentage immunised at the end of the year, 55% compared with 51% the preceding year. The number of children between the ages of 5—15 years whose immunisation had been completed was 4,123—91% which figure may be considered reasonably satisfactory.

A recent communication from the Ministry of Health states that “since the immunity conferred by artificial immunisation is not maintained indefinitely it is desirable that a child who has been immunised in infancy should be given a reinforcing dose at the age 4—5 years when school life begins and also during school life probably

about age 10 years." A step in this direction has already been taken and 478 children attending Cheadle schools received a reinforcing dose at the commencement of their school life.

It is interesting to note that in 1945, of 593 who died from Diphtheria in England and Wales only 36 had been immunised and 30 of these had not received a reinforcing dose subsequent to primary immunisation in infancy.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The number of live births, still births and deaths are those registered (but excluding re-registration) during the Calendar Year, adjusted for inward and outward transfer. Non-civilian deaths are excluded, and as estimates of the numbers and distribution of non-civilian population are not available, the birth rate for 1946 can only be based on the estimated civilian population of that year.

Non civilians are defined as:—Men serving in His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force, and women serving in the following branches thereof of Royal Navy (a) Women's Royal Navy Service, (b) Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service. Army (a) Royal Army Medical Corps with relative rank as officers, (b) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service and Reserve, (c) Territorial Nursing Service and Reserve, (d) Auxiliary Territorial Service. Royal Air Force (a) Medical Branch of R.A.F. with relative rank as officer, (b) Princess Mary's R.A.F. Nursing Service and Reserve, (c) Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Births. The total number of live births registered during the year was 609 and included 300 males and 309 females. The birth rate for the year was therefore 19.3, an appreciably higher rate than that of the preceding year when the birth rate was 17.09.

The number of still births registered was 10, including 6 males and 4 females, giving a birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) of 16.3, a very appreciable decrease on that of the preceding year when the still birth-rate was 29.2.

Deaths. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 322 and included 168 males and 154 females, the death rate being 10.3 which is considerably lower than that of the preceding year. The chief causes of death were heart and other circulatory diseases, cancer, respiratory diseases and violence. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 19 and gives an infant mortality rate of 31. Although this number is much higher than that of the preceding year when it was the lowest on record it may still be considered fairly reasonable and compares favourably with that—43—of England and Wales as a whole.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the Year 1946.

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.	Cheadle Rural District.
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
Live Births	19.1	22.2	21.3	21.5	19.3
Still Births	0.53	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.31
Deaths—					
All Causes	11.5	12.7	11.7	12.7	10.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.28
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
Deaths under 1 Year of Age ...	43	46	37	41	31
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	4.9
Notifications—					
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	1.63
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	4.06
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.22
Erysipelas	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.22
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	6.14
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75	2.72

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still) :—

(a) Notifications :—

Puerperal Fever	8.50	10.35	7.63	1.62	1.61
Puerperal Pyrexia				9.68	

(b) Maternal Mortality in England and Wales :—

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 141 Abortion without Sepsis	No. 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos. 142—6 148—150 Other
0.13	0.06	0.18	1.06

Abortion :—Mortality per million women aged 15—45 in England and Wales :—

No. 140 with Sepsis	No. 141 without Sepsis
11	5

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There are now three school clinics open for the treatment of minor ailments affecting school children in the district. One at Cheadle, one at Cheddleton and one at Werrington. The maternity and infant welfare centres have also been increased by one. These are open to mothers and children under 5 years of age and are situated at Cheadle, Cheddleton, Werrington and Blythe Bridge. An ante-natal clinic is also held at Cheadle on alternate Monday afternoons.

It is interesting to note that the County Authority has now decided that Cheadle area shall have a Maternity Home and from the number of maternity cases that now apply for institutional attention the need for a "Home" becomes more and more urgent.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 502 and included Scarlet Fever 51, Diphtheria 9, Pneumonia 85, Dysentery 27 and Paratyphoid 1.

All the cases of Scarlet Fever were sporadic, were of comparatively mild type, and most of them were treated in the local Isolation Hospital. The 9 cases of Diphtheria were also sporadic and occurred in various parts of the district. Seven of them were under 15 years of age and all made an uneventful recovery. The one case of Paratyphoid Fever, a young boy, was treated in hospital where he made a good and rapid recovery. The source of his infection was not definitely discovered.

Dysentery was less prevalent than in the preceding year. The cases occurred in the spring of the year and caused disability lasting from 12 hours to 7 days. In a few instances more than one member of a household was affected, apart from this there was no connection between the cases.

Measles and Whooping Cough were very prevalent during the latter months of the year and spread throughout the whole district. One death was caused by the latter disease.

Pneumonia was more than usually prevalent during the year and though the treatment of this infection has improved during recent years, 8 deaths were attributed to it. Apart from the notifiable infectious diseases there was a great deal of invalidity and sickness during the year. Many suffered from Catarrhal infections of both digestive and respiratory organs, no doubt the very inclement weather experienced throughout the year was a contributory factor.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHEADLE R.D., 1946.

				Male.	Female.
All Causes	...	...	...	168	154
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	0	0
2. Measles	...	...	...	0	0
3. Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0
4. Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0	1
5. Diphtheria	...	...	...	0	0
6. Influenza	...	...	...	6	3
7. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	1	0
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	0	0
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	1	4
10. Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	1	1
11. Syphilis	...	...	...	1	0
12. Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	23	23
13. Diabetes	...	...	...	1	0
14. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	13	11
15. Heart disease	...	...	...	61	61
16. Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	3	5
17. Bronchitis	...	...	...	8	6
18. Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	3	5
19. Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	1	2
20. Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	2	0
21. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	2	1
22. Appendicitis	...	...	...	1	0
23. Other Digestive diseases	...	...	...	5	6
24. Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	1	4
25. Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	0	0
26. Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	0	1
27. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	9	4
28. Suicide	...	...	...	2	0
29. Other Violence	...	...	...	4	0
30. Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	4	0
31. Other defined causes	...	...	...	16	15
Special causes (included in No. 30 above)					
Small-pox	...	...	...	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	0	0
Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	1	0
Deaths of infants under 1 year					
Total	...	...	...	13	6
Legitimate	...	...	...	11	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	1
Live Births—Total					
Legitimate	...	...	...	300	309
Illegitimate	...	...	...	280	285
Still Births—Total					
Legitimate	...	...	...	20	24
Illegitimate	...	...	...	6	4
Legitimate	...	...	...	6	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	0	0
Population (Resident)	...	...	...	...	31,420

The incidence of Venereal Diseases does not appear to have increased in this area and no new cases have been brought to my notice. Posters giving guidance about the facilities for treatment, etc., are still being displayed.

The County Authority provide facilities for chemical and bacteriological examination of milk, water, foods, etc., and for the bacteriological of sputum, excreta, blood, etc., etc.

No provision is made for the disinfection or disinfestation of clothing, bedding, etc., by superheated steam nor is any provision made for bodily disinfection.

Premises are disinfected by means of formalin spraying or fumigation. Houses on the local authority's estates are visited periodically by the authority's officials but none has been found to be in need of disinfestation.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

It has not been found necessary to take action under the above Regulations, nor has any action been taken under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 and Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods				NEW CASES 31.				DEATHS 7.			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
0	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	...	...	...	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
15	...	...	...	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
25	...	...	...	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
35	...	...	...	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
45	...	...	...	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
65 and upwards	...			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	...	...		16	7	4	4	3	3	0	1

Notification of Tuberculosis is satisfactorily carried out in this district.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The County Authority has made provision for both home and hospital treatment of infants suffering from diseases of the eyes.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.

Notified	Treated at Home	In Hospital	Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ages, etc., (N.K.—age unknown)			Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.	
Numbers originally notified,			M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilians (all ages) ...			17	33	64	63
Non-civilians (all ages) ...						
Final numbers after correction						
Civilians—						
0...	...	...			3	8
1...	...	...		5	18	17
3...	...	...	5	5	16	15
5...	...	...	6	12	26	22
10...	...	...	3	7	1	1
15...	...	...	3	3		
25 and over.	...	...		2		
Age unknown.	...	...		
Total civilians	...	...	17	34	64	63
Non-civilians—						
15...	...	...		
25 and over (or N.K.)	...	...		
Total Non-civilians	...	...		
Ages, etc., (N.K.—age unknown)			Ac. Pneumonia.		Dysentery.	
Numbers originally notified,			M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilians (all ages) ...			52	33	17	10
Non-civilians (all ages) ...						
Final numbers after correction						
Civilians—						
0...	...	...	9	7	2	
5...	...	...	12	6	7	3
15...	...	...	15	11	7	4
25...	...	...	16	9	1	3
and over.	...	...		
Age unknown.	...	...		
Total civilians.	...	...	52	33	17	10
Non-civilians—						
15...	...	...		
45 and over.	...	...		
Total Non-civilians	...	...		
Ages, etc., (N.K.—age unknown)			Erysipelas.		Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	
Numbers originally notified,			M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilians (all ages) ...			7	1		
Non-civilians (all ages) ...						
Final numbers after correction						
Civilians—						
0...	...	...			1	
5...	...	...		
15...	...	...	3			
25...	...	...	4	1		
and over.	...	...		
Age unknown.	...	...		
Total civilians.	...	...	7	1	1	
Non-civilians—						
15 (or N.K.) ...	...	...		
45 and over.	...	...		
Total Non-civilians	...	...		

ES GENERALLY.

Ac. poliomyelitis		Ac. polioencephalitis.		Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				108	84	5	8
				2	1		
				28	14		
				23	20		
				48	45	1	1
				7	3	2	
					1		3
							2
				108	84	3	6
Smallpox.		Ac. encephalitis lethargica.		Enteric or Typhoid Fever.		Paratyphoid fevers.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
						1	
						1	
						1	
Other notifiable diseases.				Originally notified.		Final numbers after correction.	
Civilians—				M.	F.	M.	F.
Interperal pyrexia					1		1
Ophthalmia neonatorum							
Scarlatina (contracted in England and Wales)							
Non-Civilians—							
Interperal pyrexia							
Scarlatina (contracted in England and Wales)							

